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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1873. NO. 219.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CYCLONE IN IOWA.

Fearfully Destructive Effects.

Graphic Account of Its Progress—Details of Loss of Life and Devastation of Farms—Marvelous Incidents.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The *Tribune*'s special from Washington, Iowa, dated to-day, gives full details of the terrible cyclone which swept over a portion of Washington and Keokuk counties on Thursday last. In the line of the storm, every thing was level here and there a mile or two, over which the whirlwind seems to have jumped, is desolate looking. Scarcely a house, barn, shed or granary is left. All were swept away as clean as the tops of the trees on the north side of Chicago. The exact starting point of the storm is not known, but it is believed to have been in Keokuk county, probably a few miles west of Lancaster, which town, it is said, is totally demolished. It advanced in a northeasterly direction, passing north of Talleyrand about three miles, and north of Kedron about the same distance, and fin

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1873.

THE valuation of the personal and real estate of Missouri foots up $507,460,936.

ONE of the Chicago papers trots out *Judge* DRUMMOND, of that city, as the man to succeed Chief Justice CHASE, but adds that they cannot spare him. Very good: keep him, then.

THE struggle in the French Assembly resulted, on Saturday, in the defeat of the government party, the resignation of THIERS, and the election of Marshal MACMAHON to the Presidency.

THE officials of the Pennsylvania Road have, with praiseworthy diligence, forbidden the sale of prize packages and vile literature on the passenger trains of that company; now let them go one step further and stop *all* peddling on the trains. It is a great annoyance to the traveler, and should be abolished altogether.

THE Iowa Democrats have served notice on the Liberal that whereas, last year, they allowed the Liberals to lead and took the back places themselves, this year the Liberals must step into the ranks and let the Democrats lead. It's of no consequence, however, which of these two fragments gets the first place, except relatively, among themselves.

AN IOWA paper thinks it a curious state of of affairs that the Iowa *farmer* must sell two bushels of ripe corn to *get* money enough to buy a can of *sweet corn*, put up green, and holding less than a quart; but then it is much more curious that an Iowa farmer, who can raise and can his own sweet corn, should want to buy what he can so easily produce.

NO RESOLUTION in the Ohio Republican platform was received by the Convention which adopted it with so much uproarious enthusiasm as the one that denounces the back pay grab. Its reading was hailed by a shout of tumultuous applause, which proves that, however Congressmen may look at it, the people are unanimous in disapproving that measure.

THE Republicans of Ohio have opened their campaign in good spirits and under the most encouraging circumstances. They have nominated an excellent State ticket, and the platform is admirable in all respects. The party in that State was never more harmonious or better organized; and with the excellent Governor NOYES at their head they are sure to win.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* denies that it originated the canard that a combination had been made by the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh politicians to control the nominations of the Republican State Convention, and alleges that the story was started by the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. So much the worse, then, for the *Bulletin*. We saw it first, however, in the *Patriot*, and therefore presumed that it was of Democratic parentage. The main point with which we are concerned is the falsity of the allegation itself, no matter with whom it originated, and whoever first gave currency to it drew entirely upon his imagination for his facts.

THE Venango *Citizen*, with an air of triumph, dares us to deny that Mr. MACKEY will be a candidate for State Treasurer if he can get votes enough to nominate him in the State Convention. We cannot be led into any discussion of what Mr. MACKEY will or will not do, in any contingency. What we have undertaken to deny is the allegation that he has entered into a combination to secure his nomination. That we have denied and do deny; and the papers that have given uncontradicted circulation to the falsehood that he *has* entered into such a combination cannot lead us away from this, the main question at issue, to a discussion of other matters not material to that issue.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says that "as a choice of great evils the people still prefer the Republicans as the least evil, but the corruption of the party is manifest, and only the presence of the Democracy prevents its destruction." We never see this charge of "corruption" made without being led to suspect the purity of those who make it. ANDY JOHNSON said, in war times, "whenever you hear a fellow prating about the Constitution, spot him; he's a traitor;" and with equal force it may be concluded that whenever you find a public man or a newspaper prating about "corruption," it is safe to watch for some concealed purpose of plunder or imposition. The runaway robber is always first to cry "stop thief," to divert attention from himself.

A CLAIM has been put in for GOV. WOLF as the real father of the Common School system of Pennsylvania, an honor which has hitherto been accorded to THADDEUS STEVENS. The truth is that GOV. WOLF, who was Governor from 1829 to 1835, and was defeated for a third term in the latter year, was really a friend to *some* system of Common Schools in Pennsylvania, and called attention to the matter, earnestly, in his messages; but he was unable to carry the Legislature with him. He was a Pennsylvania German; but the German counties, Berks, Northampton, York, and others in which the Pennsylvania German element abounded, were against. It was not until after GOV. WOLF's defeat by RITNER, in 1835, that THADDEUS STEVENS framed the law establishing the Common School system, and passed it. GOV. WOLF was friendly in the abstract, but to STEVENS belongs the honor of giving body and soul to the abstraction, and putting the system into operation. WOLF is entitled to a full share of honor for his early advocacy of it, but the honor of carrying the theory (which did not originate with either WOLF or STEVENS) into practice belongs, beyond question, to THADDEUS STEVENS.

MONTGOMERY county is a Democratic county, and it has had two Democratic Congressmen, ACKER and BOYER. The latter was one of the Credit Mobilier chaps, who took his share of the swag and kept quiet about it, whilst the former voted for the back pay, took it, and keeps it. Both of them own Democratic papers in that county, and each of these papers leads its own faction in a bitter fight on the other. These are the organs of the Democracy in Montgomery county, and the Reading *Eagle* is moved to hope that some one will start a decent Democratic paper in that county. It says:

"Out upon such pretended leaders! Acker's defense to the back pay steal is frivolous and absurd. Like Boyer, he has in his pockets money belonging to the people which he never earned. We ask the democratic papers and Democracy at large to speak out against these two ambitious tricksters, who, if they were good and true men, having the interests of the people at heart, would aid in preventing rather than encouraging disorganization of the Democracy in that county. A good, honest, live Democrat who will devote his paper to furthering the principles of the Democratic party, and also the local interests of Montgomery county, and who cares nothing for office, will find a good field at Norristown."

SENATOR CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, took sides in the United States Senate against KELLOGG in the Louisiana case, and was in favor of setting aside both the KELLOGG and MCENERY governments, and ordering a new election. On a recent visit to New Orleans, the MCENERY men, supposing it would aid their cause good to parade a Republican Senator against the KELLOGG government, made much of him, puffed him, feted him, and lionized him to their heart's content. Finally, after looking the ground all over and examining the real condition of affairs there, he made a public speech, which has changed their opinion of him. He denounced their lawlessness, the Colfax massacre, and the whole batch of frauds and intrigues that have Warmorn for their centre: charged them with maintaining a reign of terror towards the blacks; and advised them to quit politics, obey the laws, mind their own business, and free the blacks of that State from the new bondage to which they have been reduced. Altogether it was an unexpected speech, and therefore the more unwholesome; and those who were so busy lionizing him, now denounce and repudiate him. We are glad, for our part, to see CARPENTER right, on this subject, at last. He would have saved himself and the nation some trouble if he had been right at first.

MR. RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, in taking the chair in a Democratic Convention in that city, held for the purpose of reforming the abuses that have there crept into that party, said that there had not been an honest election in Philadelphia for twelve years, and that BUCKALEW fairly carried the State by 30,000 majority. Why, if this be true, have Mr. WRIGHT and his coadjutors submitted to be cheated continuously for twelve years? The Courts have been open to them all that time, and the law has afforded them ample remedies for every illegal act at elections. If frauds have been committed, they are susceptible of proof; and the law provides a legal way for proving them and setting them aside. With an adequate legal remedy in their hands, why is it that the Democrats in Philadelphia have never once, in all these twelve years, applied to the Courts to set aside the election of the Republican candidates in that city? The only election frauds legally proven, there, were committed by *Democrats*, and the fact that no defeated Democratic candidate has ever yet gone into Court and made oath that he was defrauded of his election, is, to our mind, a conclusive proof that no one has ever been so defrauded. It is easy for cheap demagogues, like WRIGHT, to stand up and cry "Fraud!" but he and all his congeners know they cannot prove it, and therefore they have chosen the safe policy of keeping out of Court.

CHOLERA.

We suppose it is of no use: but it is our duty to remind the people of this city that there is already a report current that the Asiatic Cholera has appeared at New Orleans. A steamboat that recently arrived there was said to have several well-defined cases on board. The Captain has denied it, and perhaps he is right; but the fact remains that the time for this scourge to visit the country is at hand; that if it has not broken out, it is likely to do so at almost any time; and that if it appears at either New Orleans or New York it will soon thereafter make its advent here.

And how are we prepared for it? The accumulated dirt of a long and severe winter is still to be found on most of our streets; no steps have been taken to purify cellars or back yards, or to remove the numberless nuisances that breed epidemics. A sudden visit of the cholera or any other plague would find us totally unprepared to meet it or fight against it. Shall this carelessness continue? Shall we live on contented, in spite of danger, and enjoy our fool's paradise, to awake some morning to find the city stricken, smitten and afflicted? It is not a pleasant subject to look at, or think about, we confess; but it is far more pleasant to look the difficulty in the face, *now*, and be prepared for what may at any time befal, than it will be to face the pestilence unprepared. A short horse is soon curried; and we will therefore waste no more words on a subject which should not, in verity, need even that one word to the wise which is regarded as sufficient.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Mississippi river desperado was buried recently in a coffin made of some of the lumber he had stolen.

A letter addressed to "The Devil" is lying in the Postoffice at Lafayette, Ind., and the postmaster thinks he'll have to send it to the editor of the New York *World*.

Georgia has not now a single Republican newspaper.

We are indebted to the Richmond *Enquirer* for the new word "lengthsome," and to the *Whig* for the original and still more graphic term "stomachsome."

A Kentucky man purchased a coffin fifteen years ago so as to have it handy, and the other day he was burned up in a lime kiln, and the coffin was a dead loss.

A London letter says extravagance in dress increases from year to year in the British metropolis. The West End people are making money so fast that not only must they attire themselves extravagantly, but clothe their servants also in costly attire. It is now no uncommon thing to see strapping flunkies wearing tippets of very expensive fur when they are out driving. Servant girls must now have their dresses made at a fashionable milliner's, and one having £6 given her for mourning, bought twenty-six yards of material for a single dress, and had it made up by a French modiste.

The removal of the tower of the old New York Postoffice was commenced last week. It was built in 1727, by the Knickerbockers, the stone of which it is made having been brought from Holland. During the Revolution the tower was used to watch the movements of the British. In later years it served as a bell tower for the Fire Department. The walls are three and one-half feet in thickness. Although nearly a century and a half old, they are as firm as when first cemented.

The Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly now in session at Baltimore sits in a chair that is a sort of heirloom of Presbyterianism. It was used in the famous Synod of Dort in 1618, when deputies from England and the Reformed Church in Europe tried to reconcile the doctrines of Luther, Calvin and Arminius. A Dutch family that emigrated from Holland brought the chair to Albany, N. Y., in 1659. It has been handed down from generation to generation as a precious heirloom, until it was bequeathed to the Rev. Dr. Chester, of Albany, about sixty years ago, and from him it was transferred to the present owner, a Presbyterian gentleman of Baltimore.

The *Mining Journal*, published at Marquette, Michigan, and edited with much ability by Mr. B. F. H. Lynn, formerly of Erie, and more lately of this city, has taken on the quarto form, and presents other new and decidedly improved features. The *Journal* devotes much space to mining news in the Lake Superior region, and is withal an able and eloquent advocate of protection to home industry. It deserves and is meeting with great success.

Inquiries having been made as to the inviolability of the postal cards, it is well to state for the information of the public generally that the Postoffice Department regards them in this respect precisely as sealed letters. No postoffice official has any more right to inspect what is written on a postal card than he would have to open a sealed letter and acquaint himself with its contents. After they are delivered, if left at public places, such as hotels, boarding houses and stores, there is of course no way of preventing dishonorable persons from peeping at them if so disposed, unless put directly into the hands of the party for whom intended.

A fine of $15 and two weeks imprisonment was the sentence lately passed by a London magistrate upon a wretch who printed the eyes of a child's finch to improve its song. He boasted of having treated forty birds in the same manner in one day. A little of the lash would have improved his song and probably made him "change his tune," too.

The closure of Chicago bars on Sundays has had such an effect on the nerves of the inhabitants that apothecaries' Sabbath sales of "compound spirits of lavender," for strictly medical purposes, have been more than quintupled.

Speaking of the results of spiritualism, a recent writer says: "Out of the millions of seances that have been held since 1848—the date of the commencement of the 'movement'—and out of the thousands of eminent departed spirits that have been 'interviewed,' there has not only not one single piece of information resulted that was not known before, but not a line which, had it been professedly uttered by a living person, would have deserved the honors of print."

Land monopoly has begun to find its way into California, a single firm in San Francisco already being able to boast of the ownership of two hundred and fifty thousand acres of rich valley lands.

Church livings are sometimes put up for sale by auction in England. An advertisement in an English newspaper of a recent date announces the sale, in this manner, of the livings of Northan, Hertfordshire; Blakesley, Northamptonshire; Wenool, Gloucestershire; Bredon, Leicestershire, and Hedigay, in Norfolk. These go to the highest bidder, and, provided he is properly ordained, the congregation must accept him, whether they like it or not.

Shad are selling at retail in New York city for thirty cents a pair! Nothing could more clearly show the value of the work which the Fish Commissioners of the State have done. A few years back the catch of shad in the Hudson was next to nothing, and there were few of that excellent fish in the market to be had at any price.

The British ship Challenger, with the scientific expedition lately fitted out by the British government for a cruise around the world, has arrived at New York. This expedition of the Challenger is one of the most important that has probably ever left any country, and it is expected that the revelations which will be forthcoming of the many unknown mysteries of the deep will surprise the world of naturalists, navigators and scientists. The originators of the expedition were for a long time appealing to the British government for aid and assistance, but at last their importunities were heeded, and orders given by the Board of Admiralty for fitting out the expedition. Then no expense was spared, so that success might be the result, and it is expected that, should wind and weather permit, after three years' cruise, many valuable facts will be ascertained and many a doubt set at rest. The ship has been thoroughly fitted up for this special purpose, and everything necessary and convenient supplied. Instruments have been obtained of every known description for the use of the party, and there are stores of sounding gear of all sorts, dredges, nets, seines and lines of every conceivable kind. The officers and civil staff include a number of eminent scientists, all selected by the English Admiralty for their scientific attainments. So far the expedition has been successful in fishing up from the hidden depths of the ocean many curious creatures unknown before to the world. The Challenger will go from New York to Bermuda; thence across the Atlantic again, and will then proceed upon her long voyage, going first to eastern equatorial regions, where it is expected she will arrive in September.

The discussions which have ensued upon the loss of the unfortunate steamer Atlantic in England have included one upon the comparative safety of short vessels, as contrasted with the ships of great length. We see that Sir W. Fairbairn has given the weight of his high authority against the construction of clippers. He declares that if the length of a ship is doubled she is weakened just one-half, and if the cargo capacity is enlarged in the same proportion and used, the strength of the vessel is diminished four times. Sir William goes on to say it is high time that Parliament interfered, and only to save human life, but to prevent the building of ships upon unsound principles. He saw no reason why with iron, which was the best material for constructing ships, they should not be made even to bear beating upon rocks for hours without being irretrievably lost. The wreck of the Atlantic will probably soon form the subject of debate in Parliament, and as the House of Commons contains some well known shipbuilders on both sides of the Speaker's chair, something is very likely to be said upon a topic which is of considerable public importance.

The Liquor question has been sharply debated in the Canadian Parliament. The committe to whom the subject has been referred declare that the relations between intemperance and crime are so significant that they cannot be ignored. They assert that four-fifths of all crimes in that country can be traced to intemperance, fortifying their position by the fact that of 28,389 committments in Quebec and Ontario last year 21,226 are to be traced directly to intoxication. They also cite the opinions of 153 physicians, who testify that alcohol is provocative of disease and death, being in fact a health destroying agency. They are inclined to test prohibition, and are seeking to frame an effective law. There is a strong feeling in the Parliament on the subject, and a stringent law, if not one absolutely prohibitory, will be passed.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Daily Gazette* is firing effective rounds at that feature of American journalism which calls itself "the independent press." Take the following as a sample of editorial "spectria" is a faithful copy of his rebel prototype. He is a 'no party' man. He is fighting 'corruption wherever he finds it.' But if you watch him you will observe that he finds it all one side. If he has been a Republican, he professes to stand by Republican principles, but herds with the Democracy. He wears two faces—one smiles on his old associates, the other gives knowing winks to their foes. He is perpetually in ambush trying to pick off the leaders of the party he has left for the benefit of the party to which he is going."

PERSONAL.

It is related of the aged mother of McGarty, the Richmond duellist who inflicted a mortal wound on Mordecai, and was himself perforated by the bullet from his opponent's pistol, that she was aware from the first of her son's intention to call Mordecai to account; that, on his suggestion to her as he lay sick from the beating received from Mordecai, that possibly his friends might refuse to bear his message to his opponent, she said, "Be of good cheer, my son; if they refuse, I'll carry it myself." As is known, Colonel Tubb being sent for readily consented to act. It is said this Spartan mother was not far from the field when the combat took place. At any rate, when the perforated body of her son arrived at home at a late hour on that fatal Friday night, the anxious friends who conveyed him into the maternal presence found every convenience necessary to meet just such a contingency as had happened.

Hon. S. L. Goodale has been elected Professor of Agriculture in the Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

A Bangor clergyman, last Sunday, alluded to the spring bonnets as "those incomprehensible huddles of finery and frivolity which ladies place upon their heads." Incomprehensible huddle is good, even for a clergyman.

The man who never owed more than five cents, and that only once, has just died in Virginia at the age of seventy-nine years. It was in his early manhood that he unwillingly contracted the debt of five cents, it being the balance on a bill of goods purchased, and he was wont to boast all his life afterward that he could not sleep that night because of it, and got up very early the next morning, went to his creditor, and paid him.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* tells a short story of a brief widowhood, saying that not many months ago there came into the village of North Adams, Mass., a widow from the hill country, with the remains of her husband for burial. Coming to the grave, a slight "caving-in" caused a delay in properly placing the coffin in the ground. So having shed her tears and made her moans, she left the remains above ground and went to the minister's house and was married to a new husband before the dead body of the old was covered with earth.

A portrait of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, who was a member of the committee which reported to Congress the Declaration of Independence, has been presented to Independence Hall, Philadelphia, by his grand-children, residing in Columbia county, New York. It is a copy of an original by Stuart, owned by them, and was probably painted about 1795, when Mr. Livingston was a member of the Council of Revision of this State, as represented in the picture.

Smith, the Westfield murderer, received the news of his fate strangely. "I've got some news for you," said the turnkey quietly, as he came near him. "What is it?" said Smith, his face lighting up pleasantly, as he placed his hand familiarly on the sheriff's shoulder, and then, not pausing, adding, as if divining the truth, "is the day appointed?" "Yes," replied the official. "the 25th of June." "Good, good," exclaimed Smith, throwing up his arm and snapping his fingers as if in triumph, "I never heard better news in my life!" And he resumed his walk with as firm a step as ever, smiling all the while.

Miss Faithfull has gone, but Miss Mary Carpenter has come. She is an English lady, whose unassuming spirit and philanthropic acts are only a little less widely known and highly appreciated than those of Florence Nightingale. She is the daughter of Paul Carpenter, a distinguished Unitarian clergyman, and sister of Dr. William B. Carpenter, the celebrated physiologist. She is now in Boston.

Those who knew General Canby will not be surprised to learn that he died poor. His private charities, they tell us, were absolutely without stint, and his widow was left with nothing but a pension of thirty dollars a month. An Oregon newspaper states that Mr. J. H. Montgomery, a contractor on the Northern Pacific Railroad, learning this fact, collected from the leading citizens of Portland, in three hours, a purse of $6,000 gold, and presented it to Mrs. Canby. Such illustrations of the nobler side of the American character are refreshing to read of.

Light-headed people will be pleased to learn that the heaviest brain on record was recently found in the skull of a London bricklayer, who could neither read nor write. Its weight is said to have been sixty-seven ounces.

"India, my boy," said an Irish officer to a friend on his arrival at Calcutta, "is the finest climate under the sun; but a lot of young fellows come out here, and they drink and they eat, and they fornicate, and they die; and then they write home to their parents a pack of lies, and say it's the climate pas has killed them."

Mr. Story, the sculptor, is said to be writing a comedy.

J. P. Osgood & Co., of Boston, will publish, during the coming autumn, a novel from the pen of Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, founded on the conquest of Mexico by Cortez. The "reader" of the great publishing house gives it a glowing indorsement, as follows: "I do not hesitate to say that it will hardly surpassed in historical fiction, and as a book that there will be honor as well as profit in publishing. It is so utterly unlike ordinary novels, so fresh and fascinating, that there can hardly be a doubt of its popularity."

It is regarded as a somewhat singular coincidence that Jefferson Levy, son of Commodore J. P. Levy, United States Navy, and one of the heirs of "Monticello," Jefferson's estate in Virginia, should have been admitted as an attorney-in-law in New York city on the birthday of the Father of the Declaration of Independence, May 19.

STATE NEWS.

Maryland, through its Historical Society, claims Philadelphia as its rightful property.

A man with a big heart lives in Allentown. He found a child's pocket-book, containing five cents, in the street the other day, and advertised it.

A Philadelphia gentleman, of known integrity, was very much pleased the other day when he was informed by postal card that "unless that small bill for washing was settled, Mrs. Mahoney would bring suit before ah Alderman." Another Philadelphian —a church deacon!—received the following: "Dear Gus, I will be on at 6 P. M.; but a bottle of Hoederer on ice."

The work on the furnace at Millerstown is progressing very favorably, all the excavations for the foundations having already been completed.

A Reading bantam has hatched out a brood of young pheasants.

At a Love Feast, held at Jacob Long's, in South Annville township, Lebanon county, there were four hundred persons provided with dinner, and eight hundred with supper. There were eaten one hundred and twenty-five loaves of bread and four hundred pies. The feast lasted ten days.

Lehigh county has two thousand steam boilers in use.

Mr. Solomon Tobias, of Swatara township, Lebanon county, cut himself in the foot with an axe a few days ago, which necessitated the amputation of the foot.

The Sixth Annual Commencement at Mullenberg College, Allentown, will be held on June 26th, in the Opera House. The exercises will consist of orations by the students of the junior and senior classes.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Division of the New Jersey Central Railroad intends extending its road from Mauch Chunk through to Harrisburg, via Tamaqua. The engineers are busily engaged surveying for the company.

The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company have purchased of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Harrisburg, 350 tons of steel rails for their road, 95 tons of which have arrived and will be laid at once. It is contemplated to lay the whole road with steel rails. It requires about 100 tons per mile.

Mrs. Evans, of Gordon, Schuylkill county, went to the barn to milk a cow, and got on the wrong side of the animal, when the cow ran one of its horns through one of her breasts. She was compelled to force the animal's head down to extricate the horn from her bosom.

The men at the Indian Ridge Colliery, in Schuylkill county, have refused to comply with the demand of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, for increase of the hours of labor, and in consequence are on a strike. The men at the Kohinoor Colliery have also turned out. They demand an increase of wages.

The Altoona *Sun* says: The Tyrone Iron Company is the latest industrial enterprise established in by the enterprising citizens of Tyrone. There is untold amount of iron ore within a few feet of that embryo city, and the residents have the vim and means to develop it into iron. They are wide awake people, down there, and it may not be very long before they will outstrip older and larger places in the manufacturing business.

Bishop Simpson will deliver a lecture in Sharon on Tuesday evening, June 24.

Our telegraphic correspondent at New Castle erred, in his dispatch of the 22d, in stating that the National bank of Lawrence county and the People's Savings bank were destroyed by the fire of that date. The whole block between those institutions was destroyed, but they, very fortunately, escaped. Miss Justice's name was also omitted from the list of sufferers given by our correspondent. She lost her house.

The laying of iron on the New Castle and Franklin Railroad is progressing rapidly.

Late accounts from the scene of the troubles in the Shamokin coal region, state that the Philadelphia and Reading Company has full possession of twenty-five tracts of land in dispute, Wheeler and his party being unable to retain their position. Wheeler says he could not retain it, because he could be had an army of men, and so he has, therefore, retired, and will fight the matter out in the courts, expecting to recover a handsome damages.

Wm. P. Shunk, Esq., has been chosen Chief Engineer of the South Mountain and Boston Railroad in place of Mr. Hoffman, resigned.

A lot of Indian remains—two skulls and some curious beads, were found in digging the excavations of the narrow gauge railroad along Mill Creek, Lancaster county.

The mail mill of the Bethlehem Iron Company again suspended operations Saturday morning, with the exception of four furnaces. Two of the latter are on the "day turn," running old rails, and two on the "night turn," making new rails.

Robert White, of Conshohocken, fell from a scaffold, at that place, and was killed.

The West Chester *Local News* of Thursday says: This morning we were shown a fac simile of a state, which circumstance is probably the first and only case of the kind in the country. The instrument of bequeath bears date May 9, 1863, and is the will of Phebe Ann Woodward, late of Kennett Square. The slate is a new one, and upon the frame are the letters "P. A. W." in ink, they being the initials of the deceased's name. This curious and novel writing was found by her friends after her decease, a few weeks since, in a chest, under lock and key, and safely ensconced in a pasteboard box. Register Evans has decided to admit it to probate, after which it is suggested that it will be tested in the Register's court. Joan J. Pinkerton is the counsel for the will, and by whom the rather unusual writing was shown us. Mr. P. states that this will is the first "state will" to be found on any records of which any knowledge is now to be gained. Upon its receipt in the Register's office, it will be provided with a wooden box, in which it will be filed for keeping under lock and key.

Frederick Maltern fell from the roof of a building in Lancaster, on the 23d inst., receiving fatal injuries.

Reading has nine fire companies with a membership of 2,697. The department has about 7,500 feet of serviceable hose.

Two Luzerne ladies killed a copperhead snake, the other day, which measured five feet two inches in length.

A colony of about fifty persons has been formed at Wilkesbarre for Hays City, Ellis county, Kansas. It will leave on 10-morrow.

The Altoona *Tribune* of the 24th says: A young married woman named Osbourne, living with her husband at Carpenter's station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, met with a sad accident on Thursday, which caused her death in about an hour after the occurrence. It appears that Mrs. Osbourne was engaged in cleaning house on Thursday morning. Her husband had placed a loaded rifle on the bed, and went to an adjoining room for the purpose of taking a sleep. Mrs. O. had occasion to remove the rifle from the bed, and in doing so the trigger caught in the bed clothing and forced it back far enough to cause an explosion of the cap. The contents of the rifle entered her left breast and she sank to the floor. The report aroused her husband, who immediately entered the room and found his wife lying in a pool of blood, in a dying condition. The alarm was given in the neighborood, and a surgeon was promptly summoned, but the victim lived only about an hour, as stated. Great excitement was occasioned in the neighborhood by the occurrence, and much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Osborne in his sad bereavement in the loss of his young wife. The report that a woman had shot herself gave rise to the rumor which was current in the city this morning that a case of suicide had occurred at Carpenter's Station. The funeral took place yesterday morning, and it is said the people in the town turned out en masse.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

In the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, on Friday, arguments were heard in the following cases from Western counties:

Moist's Adm'rs. Appeal—Appeal from O. C., Mifflin county. Argued. D. W. Woods, Esq., for appellants; G. W. Ehler, Esq., for appellee.

Appeal of Shehan et al.—Appeal from C. P., Mifflin county. Argued. E. D. Parker for appellees; D. W. Woods for appellants in reply. The Court having declined to hear the appellants in opening the argument.

Hill vs. Hill—Error to C. P., Blair county. Argued. H. M. Baldridge, Esq., for plaintiff in error; Thad. Banks, Esq., for defendant in error.

Sheetz et al. vs. Huber—Error to C. P., Lebanon county. Continued until May 29.

Hyle et al. vs. Commonwealth for use, &c.—Error to C. P., Blair Co. Argued. D. J. Neff, Esq., for plaintiff in error; S. S. Blair, Esq., for defendant in error; L. W. Hall, Esq., for plaintiff in error in reply.

Black vs. M'Cartney—Error to C. P., Blair county. Argued by D. J. Neff, Esq., for plaintiff in error; S. S. Blair for defendant in error; Hon. L. W. Hall for plaintiff in error in reply.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Williams—Error to C. P., Blair Co. Argued. D. J. Neff, Esq., for plaintiff in error; H. M. Baldridge, Esq., for defendant in error.

JUDGE WALES, of Delaware, in a charge delivered to the Grand Jury of New Castle county a few days since, laid down some very plain and practical instructions as to what constitutes a nuisance in the eye of the law. A nuisance, by his definition, in its largest sense, signifies anything that worketh hurt, inconvenience or danger. Public or common nuisances include disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame, obstructions to navigable streams, corruption of the air or water, indecent exposure of the person, unhealthy trades, loud and unnecessary noises, noisome and offensive smells, &c. In general all may be said that may injuries to lands or houses, which renders them useless or even uncomfortable for habitation, is a nuisance. Thus, in regard to offensive odors, it is said, the neighborhood has a right to pure and fresh air, and a smell need not be unwholesome if it is offensive and renders the enjoyment of life and property uncomfortable, as by giving many persons headaches. So in reference to nuisances in violation to decency, that whatever place becomes the habitation of civilized men there the laws of decency must be enforced.

For All Localities and Climes.

A true specific is adapted to all localities and climes, and for this reason, that it strikes at the causative principle of the diseases which it is admin'istered to cure. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for example, is a true specific, not only because it fortifies the body against the external influences which prompts disease, but because, when taken as a remedy instead of as a preventative, it neutralizes the infective principle in the blood and thereby destroys the primary source of the ailment. Hence as an antidote to epidemic disorders, and to all complaints which are produced or aggravated by miasma, or the presence of anything deleterious in the air, the water or the soil, it is as nearly infallible as any medicinal preparation can be. In our own country, as a remedy for intermittent fevers, bilious affections, constipation, dyspepsia, nervous weakness, rheumatism and general debility, it is unrivalled, nor is it less celebrated in the tropics as a preventive of malarious fevers.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
Chartered in 1863.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is added semi-annually, in January and July. Rooks of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, M. D., Graham, A. H. Childs, W. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. M. Jamison, Herron Hill, Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Sore Nipples.

The suffering which many Ladies experience from caked breasts and sore nipples, is little realized by men. A remedy has now come to them, and the wonder is that it has not been discovered before. The Centaur Liniment is as delicate and soothing as a cosmetic, and affords such speedy and permanent relief, that we are showered down with thanks. It is simply a wonderful thing for all sores, lameness, and swellings.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It

regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

CANDIDATES.

FOR CORONER—
W. C. COOKE,
Of Allegheny City, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
Middle District, outside of City.
HARRY W. HORBACH,
Late Captain Co. H, 83d Reg. P. V., Wilkins Township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
R. S. P. McCALL,
Of Tarentum, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
District North of the Rivers.
H. K. SAMPLE,
Shaler Township. Subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
B. C. CHRISTY,
Of Sewickley borough, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR STATE SENATE—
CHARLES JEREMY,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—
ALEX. Æ. McCANDLESS, M.D.,
Pittsburgh, subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
A. B. YOUNG,
Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—
WM. M'CALLIN,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR STATE SENATE—
GEO. H. ANDERSON
Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
WM. H. CLARK,
Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 3. d*

FOR COUNTY TREASURER—
SAM'L KILGORE,
Of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
JOHN C. NEWMYER,
Of Wilkins township, middle district, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
JOHN A. SCOTT
Will be a candidate for re-nomination to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
WILLIAM COATES,
Millvale borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
M. G. COREY,
Of Braddock's Borough, late Captain Company G, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers. Subject to the decision of Republican Nominating Convention No. 3. d*

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
B. F. KENNEDY,
Of Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
WILLIAM SWISSHELM,
Of Wilkins township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
JOSEPH ROSS
Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination to the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3. d*

FOR SALE—
ONE BUCK WAGON (new).
OSCAR F. LAMM,
155 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

FRESH OPENING

OF LUPIN'S CELEBRATED

FABRICS for SUMMER WEAR

Including

Black Bombazines
Cashmeres,
Tamise Cloth,
Wool Delaines,
Black Hernanis,
(PURE SILK WARP).
Silk and Satin Stripe
Hernanis and
Grenadines.

The above Goods were purchased in New York at the recent closing out Auction Sale of Lupin's Spring and Summer Fabrics.

We are consequently able to offer them at 10 per cent. less than regular prices. Parties in want of such goods will find it to their advantage to call early and make their selection.

118 and 120
Federal Street, Allegheny.
GO TO
McKEE'S
(OLD BARKER)
Dry Goods Establishment
FOR
Greatest Bargains

In Plain Black Silks,
In Gros Grain Silks,
In Best Fancy Silks,
In Fine Linen Suits,
In Victoria Lawn Suits,
In Black Alpaca Suits,
In Linen Polonaise Suits,
In Ladies' Linen Dusters,
In Black Dress Goods,
In Fancy Dress Goods,
In Fine Ortolan Capes,
In Black Lace Sacques,
In White Lace Sacques,
In Housekeeping Goods,

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE
DRY GOODS LINE.
A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,
59 Market Street, Pittsburgh.
CARPETS.

CARPETS!

SPLENDID STOCK

We have now in store and to arrive the choicest and largest stock ever offered to the trade. The style of Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Two and Three-Plys, Ingrains and Oil Cloths are as fine as can be found in any market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER LINING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P

PEARL WHEAT

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST
Delicious, Wholesome and Nourishing
Preparation of nature's great food ever produced. Resentially nutritious but the indigestible bran and a portion of the water are removed by the process, leaving all the starch, gluten and fine mineral part of the wheat, including the phosphates), all that is nourishing in the wheat. The removal of the bran makes it far more palatable than the various preparations of wheat now in the market. No other article of food contains such proper proportions of the requirements of the whole human system. To those suffering from INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, and to persons of sedentary habits, it will prove invaluable. As a BREAKFAST DISH it is unequaled. Our best physicians here say it is of more importance than anything else that can be found. Try it once, and you will never be without it. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for it. Manufactured only by the
Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Co.,
185 to 195 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Wall Papers,

FOR THIS SPRING'S SALES,
AT
NO. 107 MARKET STREET,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,

Where is now offered at the lowest market prices, a large and varied stock of PAPER HANGINGS, MOULDINGS and BORDERS of the newest styles in French, Gold and Illuminated designs for

Drawing Rooms, Libraries,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. B. HILL. C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Pass-go Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 24, 1870.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	110½
Coupons, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	114½
Coupons, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113½
Coupons, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113½
Coupons, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113½
Coupons, '65, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113½
Coupons, '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113½
Coupons, '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113½
5-20's, 1865, old	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113½
5-20's, 1865, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113½
5-20's, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113½
5-20's, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113½
10-40's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	109½
Currency 6's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	116
Pacific 6's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	109½
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	93½
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	84½
Land Grants	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78½
Sinking Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	68½
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43½
Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70½
Atlantic & Great Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28½
Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50½
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34½
Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70½
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	124½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Chicago & Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	107½
Chicago & Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	82½
Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87½
Northwestern Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87½
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17½
Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35½
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8½
Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17½
Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40½
Cumberland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23½
New York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Indiana Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Panama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Adams Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
United States Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
New York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Pittsburgh & Steubenville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Allegheny Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½
Central Trans-con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	55	Phila. and Erie	25½
Reading	108½	Penn's, Auxiliaries	54½
United States of N. J.	118½	Pittsburgh 5s	74
Oil Creek	31½	Allegheny Valley 7 30s	94⅞
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60½	Central Trans-con.	48

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 24, 1873.

Trade during the week just closed was moderately active, though there was room for improvement in many branches. It will be noted that there has been a decided check in most trades of late. This is in sympathy with the Chicago market which the papers represent as again lower. All other leading articles rule about the same as at the opening of the week. The weather is very warm and dry, which affords farmers a splendid opportunity to get in their spring crops.

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFICE

58 Fourth Avenue,

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, 1873.

The report of the condition of the New York banks as given by wire to-day is as follows:

Deposits increased	$1,920,300
Circulation increased	4,600
	$1,925,900
Required increase in reserve	480,375
Legal tenders decreased	347,300
Specie decreased	66,300
	893,975
Loss in reserve	$ 968,800
Loans increased	1,500,000

The statement is decidedly unfavorable and indicates the presence of the manipulating "Chinee," working for an artificial lock-up, as the whole tendency of the market is toward New York, all the natural causes being in favor of increased ease. The report is therefore the more astonishing, yet there can be no serious results, as with the present ease of money, artificial movements cannot long be sustained.

—The *Journal of Commerce* compiles some interesting tables in regard to the imports and exports at the port of New York for the month of April that show very encouraging signs of an increase in the amount of exports as compared with the imports. The imports for the month foot up $37,179,426, as against $46,443,802 for the same month of 1872—a decrease of more than $9,000,000 as compared with April, 1872. The total imports since January 1st of this year are $157,284,353, against $159,574,844 for the same period of 1872. The aggregate imports for the ten months of the fiscal year ending with April are $350,000,000, exclusive of specie. The amount of the latter imported is $6,861,463, making the grand total $356,610,305. The amount of duties paid on the above is $109,978,123 22.

The total exports, exclusive of specie, for April is $25,619,768, against $21,589,203.

—This gain is a subject for congratulation, and we call attention to it as one of the most hopeful features of the present aspect of mercantile affairs.

The exports for the four months beginning January 1, 1873, are, exclusive of specie, $88,791,329, against $80,212,117 for the corresponding period of 1872. For the ten months of the fiscal year ending with April the total exports, exclusive of specie, are $219,192,343, and for 1872, $190,000,206, the specie shipped for the relative periods being $53,663,845 and $32,037,666.

—New York receives two-thirds of the imports of the whole country and sends out about forty-six per cent. of the total exports.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	122½	122¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113¾
10-40's	109½	109¾
New 5s	104½	104¾
Gold	110¼	110¾
Currency 6s	116	116¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	122½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112½
United States 5-20s of 1865	114½
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	113½
United States 10-40s	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1869	113½
Currency Sixes	116

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Exq.:

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 26, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

May 24, 1870.	Receipts Crude per River & Rail.	Exports per N. Y. R.	Exports per A.V. R. R.
Monday, May 19	6,146	.....	4,391
Tuesday, May 20	6,277	.....	3,572
Wednesday, May 21	6,277	.....	5,952
Thursday, May 22	7,425	1,125	3,424
Friday, May 23	4,961	.....	3,417
Saturday, May 24	4,593	.....	2,614
Total for week	34,879	1,125	19,369
Since January 1	694,387	19,057	256,387
Same time 1872	720,997	19,057	276,099
Same time 1871	370,193	72,673	178,961
Same time 1870	272,3 4	35,882	155,325
Same time 1869	209,141	27,864	114,278
Same time 1868	219,026	22,664	114,278
Same time 1867	204,261	16,039	188,189

BUSINESS.

The market during the week has undergone various changes, prices of the raw material varying daily. On Friday the crude market became firmer, with an advance in prices at the leading points. Of course, whilst producers are jubilant at the turn the market has taken, buyers entertain entirely different views, contending that there is no justification for the present advance. As a matter of course, if this state of affairs continues we may look for an early advance in the manufactured article, the prices of which, for some time past, has been about stationary on cars at the works at 16½¢.

CRUDE AND KEPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Crude received, barrels	43,651	34,879

The following are the refined receipts from all points by river and rail for the past nine years from January 1st to

SATURDAY, May 24, 1873.

May 24, 1873	726,997
Same time 1872	720,997
Same time 1871	372,284
Same time 1870	369,143
Same time 1869	209,602
Same time 1868	504,051
Same time 1867	682,449
Same time 1866	1,112,000
Same time 1865	130,248

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,125	1,125
Allegheny Valley Railroad	19,005	19,005
Total	20,955	20,930

The following table will show the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1st to May 24, 1873:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penna R. R.	37,884	67,613	33,982	22,673	24,087
A. V. R. R.	113,876	163,525	139,283	175,961	156,107
Total	151,760	231,138	173,265	198,634	274,444

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market on Saturday was a firm one with an improved demand. The advance noticed the previous day was maintained, and sales were freely effected. Spot 6¼@6⅜ at Parker's. We are reported sales 2,000 barrels at 6 40, and 1,000 barrels 6 42½. For prices in other points of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was decidedly stronger at a slight advance. Standard brands being sold at 16¼@16½. Philadelphia delivery, May 19¼@19½; June 19¾@ 19⅞.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm and prices unchanged. City make $2 long 25; country make $2 05.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 24.—The *Courier* says: The market remains quiet, with no particular change from yesterday's quotations.

PARKER'S, May 24.—Market still advancing; sales at 6 42 cash, 6 45 seller 10 days.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 24.—Market quiet at 6 50.

TITUSVILLE, May 24.—The market is scarcely opened yet, but prices are nominally unchanged; closed last night at 6 42½ cash, 6 45 seller 10 days.

OIL CITY, May 24.—Market quiet at 6 42½ 7.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Market firm; No. W. 19¼ @19⅝; crude 9¾¢; Oakes 24¢; June 19¾ asked.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Lines.]

PARKER'S, May 24.—Market still advancing; sales at 6 42 cash, 6 45 asked; June 6 50 asked.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 24.—Market quiet at 6 50.

TITUSVILLE, May 24.—The market is scarcely opened yet, but prices are somewhat changed; closed last night at 6 42½ cash, 6 45 seller 10 days.

OIL CITY, May 24.—Market quiet at 6 42½ 7.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Market firm; No. W. 19¼ @19⅝; crude 9¾¢; Oakes 24¢; June 19¾ asked.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Lines.]

PARKER'S, May 24.—Market still advancing; sales at 6 42 cash, 6 45 asked; June 6 50 asked.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 24.—Market quiet at 6 50.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 24.—Scotch pig is dull, with an almost entire absence of business. Occasional lots may be had at lower figures than we quote, but as a rule holders are not pressing their goods for sale. The somewhat unsettled state of the labor question also has the tendency to restrict purchases, and we believe that in some cases the foundries are running on short time, so that business on the whole does not show a very promising outlook. We have only to report 200 tons Glengarnock at a private price. American pig is steady and firm; the demand is light, and limited to a small extent is confined to the delivery of old contracts; one company has been in the market buying iron to fulfill its contracts, their production not being up to their expectation; we note sales of 200 tons No. 24 Carbon and Alleganies at prices with bids. New rails are dull; old English are quoted at $49@50 for T, and $50@51 for D. H., but the tendency is to much higher figures. Scrap is dull to full stock, and the quotation is nominally $45@45 for iron hard. Refined bar continues weak at our quotations, with a moderate business. There is a large discrepancy between the English quotations and the market buying rates, and negotiations can only be made at a heavy loss.—*Shipping List.*

BOSTON.

May 24.—There is no change to note in the market for refined bar iron. The demand is very moderate, but prices remain as for several weeks, and are firm. Pig iron is dull, both Scotch and American, and prices are a little easier. The transactions very dull and is lower. Foreign advices indicate a continued firmness in the market for bar and also the pig iron required by law, and no signs of prohibitory to American buyers. The circular of Denny Rogers & Co., dated London, May 8, 1873, says:

"The position of the trade is for the moment most unsatisfactory. There is no indication from all sides that the restricted demand for iron, together with the large out put of coal, must continue for a long time to keep down prices of material, and buyers generally hold off looking for the coming reduction. In Staffordshire coal miners are being fast worked up to a very few new ones offer. In the North there is a fair demand for pigs for quick delivery, and prices there are firmly maintained, f. o. b. Tees, at 84s@85s; however, these have been reduced 20s per ton. Pigs in South Wales there is again much discontent upon the question of wages, the men contending that the masters have broken the promise made at the termination of the late coal strike; trade in that district is by no means brisk, but fresh orders for rails are looked for."

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $55 00@58 00 per ton, including No 2 extra at $59 00@62 00, and No 1 do. do. at $63 00@65 00. Scotch pig—Coltness at $64@65, Gartsherrie $62, Charcoal at $65@66.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

BALTIMORE.

May 24.—The market is dull for American pig, and prices of anthracite foundry are lower. We now quote No. 1 at $46@47; No. 2 at $44@45; No. 3 at $42@43; Scotch and English, $52@53. There is a fair demand for charcoal, and we quote at from $69@65, the latter for car wheel iron. Scotch pig is quiet and firm at $52@53 for No. 1 foundry, but we hear of no sales. Bar iron is dull and unchanged, at $52 50 per ton ex-ship, and $55 50 from yard.—*American.*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 24.—Pig iron remains very dull. Small sales of No. 1 foundry at $49@50; No. 2 at $44@45; No. 3 at $40@42; mottled and gray forge at $38@40.

Manufactured Iron—Bar will not bring over 4.10 cents f. o. b. Old rails are steady; sales of 500 tons at $56.

Scotch Pig—Is steady at $53 for Eglinton and $55 for Old Gartsherrie.

Nails command $5 25 per keg.

Old metals are in better request. Sales of 647,000 lbs. heavy copper at 19½@20; heavy brass at 20¢, and 2,500 lbs light do at 15¢. We quote:

Copper, bolts	20	Lead	6½
Copper, sheet	20	Tin, plates	9½
Brass, heavy	19	Zinc	4½
Copper, light	15	Lead, pipe	7

Ancient metals are slowly. Sales of the former at 8½¢, and the latter, 1¾ inch, at 8½ 50.—*Price Current.*

CINCINNATI.

[By Addy, Hull & Co.]

May 26.—A better feeling has prevailed in the market during the past week, resulting in considerable sales, chiefly of second grade foundry and mill irons. There is a fair demand for No. 1 foundry, but with more liberal receipts prices are a shade lower. Car wheel iron is in good demand, with a scarcity of the higher numbers.

The following is a revised list of quotations:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, No. 1, per ton	$51 00@
Hanging Rock, No. 2, per ton	50 00@51 00
Hanging Rock, forge, per ton	41 00@43 00
Tennessee, No. 1, per ton	51 00@52 00
Tennessee, No. 2, per ton	50 00@51 00
Alabama, No. 1, per ton	54 00@
Alabama, No. 2, per ton	51 00@52 00
Missouri, No. 2, per ton	51 00@52 00

HOT BLAST STONECOAL.

Missouri, No. 1, per ton	$52 00@53 00
Missouri, forge, per ton	42 00@44 00
Ohio, No 1, per ton	50 00@52 00
Ohio, forge, per ton	42 00@46 00

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, car wheel, per ton	$60 00@65 00
Hanging Rock, No. 1, per ton	55 00@60 00
Kentucky, car wheel, per ton	58 00@60 00
Tennessee, car wheel, per ton	58 00@60 00
Georgia, car wheel, per ton	60 00@64 00
Alabama, car wheel, per ton	58 00@60 00
Machinery and forge, per ton	55 00@60 00
Blooms, per ton	112 00@115 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 24, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged in every respect.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull with a moderate demand and a shade better; No 1 spring Chicago $1 26½; No 2 do $1 20 spot; $1 27½ June; $1 18½ July; No 3 do $1 18¾@1 19; rejected $1 00. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 38½¢, spot; 42¢ June; 40½@40¾¢ July; rejected 36¢. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2, 31½@31¾¢, spot; 32¢ June; 30¾¢ July. Rye dull and prices are declined. Barley dull and prices are nominal.

SEEDS—Clover seed dull and prices are nominal.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork—Demand fair and prices 10 @25 25 June; $16 90 July. Lard—Demand fair; prices 7 90@7 95 spot; $8 05@8 10 June; $8 15@8 20 July. Bulk meats steady, with a moderate demand; sales of short rib middles, loose, at 6½¢; long clear middles, 6¾¢; short clear middles, 7¼¢; short clear sides, 7¾¢. Hams—Demand fair and prices advanced to 9½¢; Herring's pickle, 9¾¢.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton quiet; sales of futures 1,065 bales, as follows: May 18¼@18⅝; June 18¼@ 18 11-16¢; July 18 13-16¢; August 19 1-16@19 3-16¢; September 19 5-16@19 7-16¢. Flour—Receipts 6,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5 85@6 25; common to good extra western $6 30@7 00; common to good extra State $6 40@7 00; extra Ohio $7 00@7 75. Rye flour and corn meal steady. Wheat—Receipts 61,000 bushels; spring wheat 1¢ better; No 3 Chicago $1 29@1 42; No 2 Milwaukee $1 56@1 62; No 2 northwest $1 62; No 2 Milwaukee $1 66@1 68½; white Ohio $2 00. Rye dull at 80¢@81¢. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn in fair request; receipts 66,000 bushels; inferior to prime new mixed western 46¢@ 48¢; old do 60¢@61¢; yellow do 65¢. Oats in fair request and firm; receipts 96,000 bushels; white Ohio 36¢@37¢; mixed western 34½@35¢; inferior to prime white western 36¢@38¢; black western 49¢@51¢. Leather in fair request at 23¢@30¢. Wool—Domestic fleece 40¢@ 50¢. Hops—Common to prime 8@20¢. Eggs quiet and firmer; western 17½@18¢. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee strong; Rio 19¾@19¾¢. Sugar—Refined firm; C 9¼@9⅝; crushed 10¾@10¾¢. Molasses quiet. Rice steady at 7¼@8¾¢. Petroleum—Crude in fair request at 9¾¢; refined firm; 24 47s@24¢. Pork strong; new mess $16 62½. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles more active; short clear 9¾@10 1-16¢; long clear 9¾@10 1-16¢, and firmer; steam 9 1-16@9⅜¢; kettle 9¾@9⅞¢. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 24.—Bagging quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders 5½¢; clear rib sides 7¾¢; clear sides 8¼¢; hams 12@13¢. Lard—Prime steam 9¼¢; leaf 10¾¢. Whisky firmer at 90¢. Flour quiet; extra family $6 50; A No 1, $6 00; fancy $6 00. Wheat unchanged. Corn easy at 50@50¢ for shelled in sacks. Oats dull and heavy. Provisions unchanged. Hay and barley unchanged. Coffee tending upward. Sugar and molasses unchanged. Rice dull at 8¼¢. Hay steady at $21 00 for choice. Mess pork held at $16 00; buyers offering $15 50 for spot. Bacon a shade firmer and in good demand; shoulders 5¾¢; clear rib sides 8¼¢; clear sides 9¾¢, packed. Hams quiet; plain 13@14¢; sugar-cured 14@14½¢; canvassed 15@ 15½¢. Lard firmer; leaf 10¾¢; kettle 10¾¢; prime steam 9¼¢. Butter dull and weak at 15@20¢. Eggs dull at 15¢. Whisky firmer at 90¢.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Flour dull at 18¾@ Flour quiet at $7 25@8 00. Wheat dull; No 1 red winter $1 60. Corn quiet at 48@50¢. Rye nominal at 82¢. Barley quiet at 90@95¢. Hogs quiet and steady. Oils firm. Eggs firm at 14¢. Butter steady, with a fair demand. Cheese steady, with a fair to moderate demand. Provisions stronger, especially for bulk meats and bacon. Mess pork quiet; held at $16 00. Lard firmer; steam 9¾¢; kettle 10¾¢. Bulk meats stronger and more active; sales of shoulders at 5¾¢; short ribs 8¼¢; short clear 8¾¢; sugar cured 8½¢ at the close; sales at 9¢ June; 9½¢ bid for July; 9¾¢ bid for August; clear sides 8¾¢ cash buyer May to 1st of June, 9¼¢ buyer June firmer; shoulders 7¾¢; clear rib sides 9¼¢; clear sides 9½¢; in demand a shade less. Whisky 90¢.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; good ordinary, 14¼@15¢; low middling 17¢; receipts for the past day 450 bales; shipments for the past twenty-four hours 1,000 bales; stock on hand 675 bales. Flour dull, and prices drooping; medium $6 50@6 75. Corn dull and drooping at 55@56¢. Oats dull and drooping at 35@40¢. Bran scarce and firm at $15 00. Bacon dull and prices drooping at 5¾@5¾@5¾¢. Mess pork dull and prices are nominal. Lard dull and prices are nominal.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 24.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; lower goods declined; low middling 16¼¢; good ordinary 13¾@14¢. Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 56¢ in depot. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 35@36¢. Mess pork—Jobbing quiet at 17½@18¢. Bulk meats dull, but unchanged. Bacon dull, but unchanged. Mess pork $17 25@17 37½. Lard—Kettle dried 9¾.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Flour in good demand, firm and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed western 66¢. Oats quiet and steady; sales of western 48@50¢. Rye dull at about $1 06. Hay unchanged. Provisions flat and nominal; mess pork $17 50@18 00. Bacon—Shoulders 5½@ 6¢; clear rib sides 8¼@8½¢; clear sides 8¾@9¼¢. Lard—Refined 9¾@10¼¢. Sugar—Soft refined 9¼@ 9¾¢; A 10¼@10½¢; extra C 9¾@10¼¢; yellow C 9¼@ 9¾¢. Coffee—Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 18¾@ 19¾¢. Molasses quiet. Rice steady at 7¾@8¾¢. Whisky—Demand fair and prices advanced to 90¢@ 91¢. Freights light at 9¢.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton quiet; sales of futures 1,065 bales, as follows: May 18¼@18⅝; June 18¼@ 18 11-16¢; July 18 13-16¢; August 19 1-16@19 3-16¢; September 19 5-16@19 7-16¢. Flour—Receipts 6,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5 85@6 25; common to good extra western $6 30@7 00; common to good extra State $6 40@7 00; extra Ohio $7 00@7 75. Rye flour and corn meal steady. Wheat—Receipts 61,000 bushels; spring wheat 1¢ better; No 3 Chicago $1 29@1 42; No 2 Milwaukee $1 56@1 62; No 2 northwest $1 62; No 2 Milwaukee $1 66@1 68½; white Ohio $2 00. Rye dull at 80¢@81¢. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn in fair request; receipts 66,000 bushels; inferior to prime new mixed western 46¢@ 48¢; old do 60¢@61¢; yellow do 65¢. Oats in fair request and firm; receipts 96,000 bushels; white Ohio 36¢@37¢; mixed western 34½@35¢; inferior to prime white western 36¢@38¢; black western 49¢@51¢. Leather in fair request at 23¢@30¢. Wool—Domestic fleece 40¢@ 50¢. Hops—Common to prime 8@20¢. Eggs quiet and firmer; western 17½@18¢. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee strong; Rio 19¾@19¾¢. Sugar—Refined firm; C 9¼@9⅝; crushed 10¾@10¾¢. Molasses quiet. Rice steady at 7¼@8¾¢. Petroleum—Crude in fair request at 9¾¢; refined firm; 24 47s@24¢. Pork strong; new mess $16 62½. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles more active; short clear 9¾@10 1-16¢; long clear 9¾@10 1-16¢, and firmer; steam 9 1-16@9⅜¢; kettle 9¾@9⅞¢. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $6 00@6 50. Wheat—Red $1 55@1 60; Tennessee $1 60@1 65; white $1 60@1 75. Corn dull, and prices are nominal at 45@46¢. Oats dull and market firm at 40@45¢. Bran $12 00@13 00. Bulk shoulders, 6¾¢; clear rib sides, 8¾¢; clear sides, 9¾¢. Bacon Shoulders, 8¢; clear sides, 10¢. Hams, 14@15¢. Lard unchanged at 9@9¾¢.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 24.—Bagging quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders 5½¢; clear rib sides 7¾¢; clear sides 8¼¢; hams 12@13¢. Lard—Prime steam 9¼¢; leaf 10¾¢. Whisky firmer at 90¢. Flour quiet; extra family $6 50; A No 1, $6 00; fancy $6 00. Wheat unchanged. Corn easy at 50@50¢ for shelled in sacks. Oats dull and heavy. Provisions unchanged. Hay and barley unchanged. Coffee tending upward. Sugar and molasses unchanged. Rice dull at 8¼¢. Hay steady at $21 00 for choice. Mess pork held at $16 00; buyers offering $15 50 for spot. Bacon a shade firmer and in good demand; shoulders 5¾¢; clear rib sides 8¼¢; clear sides 9¾¢, packed. Hams quiet; plain 13@14¢; sugar-cured 14@14½¢; canvassed 15@ 15½¢. Lard firmer; leaf 10¾¢; kettle 10¾¢; prime steam 9¼¢. Butter dull and weak at 15@20¢. Eggs dull at 15¢. Whisky firmer at 90¢.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Flour dull at 18¾@ Flour quiet at $7 25@8 00. Wheat dull; No 1 red winter $1 60. Corn quiet at 48@50¢. Rye nominal at 82¢. Barley quiet at 90@95¢. Hogs quiet and steady. Oils firm. Eggs firm at 14¢. Butter steady, with a fair demand. Cheese steady, with a fair to moderate demand. Provisions stronger, especially for bulk meats and bacon. Mess pork quiet; held at $16 00. Lard firmer; steam 9¾¢; kettle 10¾¢. Bulk meats stronger and more active; sales of shoulders at 5¾¢; short ribs 8¼¢; short clear 8¾¢; sugar cured 8½¢ at the close; sales at 9¢ June; 9½¢ bid for July; 9¾¢ bid for August; clear sides 8¾¢ cash buyer May to 1st of June, 9¼¢ buyer June firmer; shoulders 7¾¢; clear rib sides 9¼¢; clear sides 9½¢; in demand a shade less. Whisky 90¢.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 24.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat firmer at an advance of 2¢; No 1 white Michigan $1 78; amber do, spot, $1 60; seller June $1 68¾; July $1 66; No 1 amber Illinois $1 69; No 2 red $1 67; No 3 do $1 40. Corn a shade higher; high mixed spot, June and buyer May 46¢; July 44¢; August 46¢; seller last half of May 46¢; June 46½¢. Oats dull and quiet at 34¢. Rye dull at 80¢. Clover seed $4 50. Freights unchanged.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $6 00@6 50. Wheat—Red $1 55@1 60; Tennessee $1 60@1 65; white $1 60@1 75. Corn dull, and prices are nominal at 45@46¢. Oats dull and market firm at 40@45¢. Bran $12 00@13 00. Bulk shoulders, 6¾¢; clear rib sides, 8¾¢; clear sides, 9¾¢. Bacon Shoulders, 8¢; clear sides, 10¢. Hams, 14@15¢. Lard unchanged at 9@9¾¢.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Trade very dull in all branches. Market for cotton goods quiet and prices unchanged in first hands, but jobbers' quotations are irregular and nominal. Job lots are offering freely, but other makes very quiet. Percales and cambrics in good demand. Ginghams and delaines dull. Woolens and shawls sluggish. Other foreign goods dull. Dry goods imports for the week $1,479,407.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 35¾; No 2 do, $1 29¾. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No 2, 31¾¢. Corn dull and prices are nominal. Rye dull, 46½¢. Barley dull and prices are nominal. No 2 spring, 64¢. Provisions—Demand fair and prices advanced to 16½@17¢. Oats—Demand good at full prices, 41¾¢.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; good ordinary, 14¼@15¢; low middling 17¢; receipts for the past day 450 bales; shipments for the past twenty-four hours 1,000 bales; stock on hand 675 bales. Flour dull, and prices drooping; medium $6 50@6 75. Corn dull and drooping at 55@56¢. Oats dull and drooping at 35@40¢. Bran scarce and firm at $15 00. Bacon dull and prices drooping at 5¾@5¾@5¾¢. Mess pork dull and prices are nominal. Lard dull and prices are nominal.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 24.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; lower goods declined; low middling 16¼¢; good ordinary 13¾@14¢. Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 56¢ in depot. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 35@36¢. Mess pork—Jobbing quiet at 17½@18¢. Bulk meats dull, but unchanged. Bacon dull, but unchanged. Mess pork $17 25@17 37½. Lard—Kettle dried 9¾.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Flour in good demand, firm and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed western 66¢. Oats quiet and steady; sales of western 48@50¢. Rye dull at about $1 06. Hay unchanged. Provisions flat and nominal; mess pork $17 50@18 00. Bacon—Shoulders 5½@ 6¢; clear rib sides 8¼@8½¢; clear sides 8¾@9¼¢. Lard—Refined 9¾@10¼¢. Sugar—Soft refined 9¼@ 9¾¢; A 10¼@10½¢; extra C 9¾@10¼¢; yellow C 9¼@ 9¾¢. Coffee—Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 18¾@ 19¾¢. Molasses quiet. Rice steady at 7¼@8¾¢. Whisky—Demand fair and prices advanced to 90¢@ 91¢. Freights light at 9¢.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton quiet; sales of futures 1,065 bales, as follows: May 18¼@18⅝; June 18¼@ 18 11-16¢; July 18 13-16¢; August 19

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Change of Rulers in France.

Thiers Resigns the Presidency.

Marshal MacMahon His Successor.

The Change Effected Peacefully

The Crisis in France—Thiers Resigns the Presidency—MacMahon His Successor.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The debate upon the interpellation of the government was resumed this morning. M. Thiers, in accordance with a notice given yesterday by Minister Dufaure, addressed the Assembly, urging the definite establishment of a Republic. His utterances were received with loud cheers by the Left, while the Right remained silent. Upon the conclusion of M. Thiers's speech the Assembly took a recess.

The Assembly re-convened at two o'clock this afternoon, and after an energetic speech by Casimier Perier, Minister of the Interior, rejected, by a vote of 362 against 348, the simple order of day proceeding from the Left and supported by the government. The order of the day proposed by the Right, declaring that the present form of government was not open to discussion, and regretting that the reconstruction of the Ministry did not afford conservative guarantees, was then adopted by a vote of 360 against 344 votes.

Upon the announcement of the result of the vote, Barrogiers, member of the Right, declared that the supreme interests of the country required that the government should be left entirely free. Immediately thereupon numerous protestations from the Left and Centre were heard, and were followed by the Left. When the tumult had subsided, Dufaure, Minister of Justice, proposed a night sitting of the Assembly.

Dufaure, Minister of Justice, ascended the tribune and declared: *Ministers would not remain a moment longer without a government.* Ministers, he said, were not *men of straw*, there existed, he said, the very best of feeling between the Assembly and the Republic, and what ministers desired was a President and the Republic, and they would answer for the maintenance of order. They would consult with the President and agree to a night sitting.

The Left shouted, "Why will the government not send for Europe and posterity an example of this *bon sens* (good sense) and *bonne foi* (good faith)? The Right insisted that the government should promptly communicate its decision to the Assembly. After further debate, which was conducted amidst the greatest excitement, it was decided to have a night session and a recess was taken until evening.

The result of the vote caused intense excitement, and the streets were crowded with people eagerly awaiting some developments of the night's sitting.

The Assembly resumed its session at eight. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, announced that the ministers had tendered their resignations to Thiers, who had accepted them.

Buffet, President of the Assembly, a message from President Thiers, announcing that he declines to accept the Presidency tendered him by the Assembly, and conferred upon him. The reading of the message produced profound sensation in the Chamber. General Changarnier arose and he thought it evident that the Assembly immediately appoint a successor to Thiers. Rouher, however, objected to further action. He left no doubt that the resignation of Thiers be not accepted. This motion was rejected by a vote of 359 to 344. The formal resignation of Thiers was then formally accepted. Buffet fruitlessly attempted to extinguish excitement. Kerdrel, Left endeavored to secure an adjournment of the election, but the Right insisted upon choosing a President immediately. A ballot vote was then taken, and resulted in the election of Marshal MacMahon, who received 390 votes. The Deputies of the Left refrained from voting. A committee was appointed to wait upon Marshal MacMahon, and inform him that he had been elected President of the Republic.

The committee was headed by Buffett, who, upon returning, temporarily occupied the chair of the Speaker of the Assembly to counsel, who was enthusiastically cheered by the Right upon taking his seat. Upon the return of the committee, Buffet resumed the chair and announced that Marshal MacMahon had accepted the Presidency of the Republic, though not without pain. Upon the announcement of the decision, cries were heard from all parts of the hall, "Vive la République!" "Vive la France!" "Vive l'Assemblée!" "Vive la Republique!" "Vive la Republique!" "Vive la Republique